

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

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NUMBER 293.



## GIVEN THE SACK.

Passports Furnished Lord Sackville by Mr. Bayard.

HE IS NO LONGER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY UNCLE SAM.

By the direction of the President He is Given His walking Pap is—The Secretary of State Gives the Reasons Therefor—His Lordship Refuses to be Interviewed—Press Comments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Tuesday the secretary of state, by the direction of the president, informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to her majesty's government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in a report of the secretary of state to the president dated Oct. 28, in which the entire case is reviewed and the reprehensible character of Lord Sackville's conduct is emphatically stated.

The following is Mr. Bayard's letter to the president:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.

To the President:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon. On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pownall, Cal., was sent from that place to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the mother country, and that this fact led him to seek advice from the British representatives in this country.

"He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed in sincerity in such conduct.

"To this the British minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact; and that in respect to the questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the president's message, to which you allude, all allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election."

The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus under the correspondent's assurance of secrecy in which the minister concurred by marking his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States; and, through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

"Upon this correspondence being made public, the minister received the representations of the public press and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the imputations which he had already made of the good faith of this government in its public action and international dealings, although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

"The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representatives of a foreign government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by their repetition as persons upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen as their political course as citizens of the United States.

"As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded between the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore, it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance.

"The undersigned has also the honor to call attention to the provisions of Section 5335 of the revised statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States, who without the authority or permission of this government, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence, or intercourse with any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, either with an intent to influence the action of such government or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent to defeat the meas-

ures of the government of the United States. These penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States, not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in such correspondence with similar unlawful intent.

"The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the attorney general of the United States be directed to these enactments in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister.

"By your direction the attention of the British government has in a spirit of comity been called to the conduct of its minister as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this government to consider whether as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British minister at this capital.

"It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be persona grata to the government to which he is accredited. If, by his conduct, he renders himself persona non grata, an announcement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to her majesty's government, with an expression of the opinion of this government in regard thereto. Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

Lord Sackville's dismissal is substantially as follows:

"MY LORD—By direction of the president I have the honor to inform you that for cause heretofore made known to her majesty's government, your continuance in your present official situation near this government is no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to good relations between the two powers. I have the further honor, by direction of the president, to inclose you a letter of safe conduct through the territory of the United States.

"I have the honor of being your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Minister West refused to be interviewed on the president's proceeding.

Secretary Bayard said there was nothing he could say in addition to what was stated in his report to the president. The government's action, he said, constituted a complete severance of our relations with Minister West. The secretary did not care to enter into any speculation as to what Great Britain would do in the matter or as to when a new minister would be sent here, but Sackville, he said, would no longer be recognized in any event.

Secretary Bayard declined absolutely to give out anything in regard to the spirit in which the communications of the United States were received by the British government.

The New York Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The papers make the following editorial comments on President Cleveland's action regarding the Sackville incident:

The Sun says: "If Mr. Cleveland has erred in his treatment of this annoying incident, it has been on the side of over-deliberation; and yet it may be thought that the humiliation of the British government is greater, since it failed to take advantage of the loophole of escape offered it by Mr. Cleveland."

The Times: "The incident is ended in a manner altogether creditable to the administration at Washington, and with the least possible harm."

The World: "It is well that Lord Sackville is to go. The lesson will not be lost upon other distinguished gentlemen of the diplomatic persuasion. England will think better of us, and the Republican politicians who have been counting upon a bugaboo provided by the soggy British minister will probably learn after all that this is not the day of small things."

English Press Comment.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Standard, commenting on President Cleveland's action in the Sackville matter, says:

"If the intelligence we publish this morning from Washington is substantially accurate in its verbal details, the American government have taken summary action of a deliberately offensive kind in relation to Lord Sackville. Mr. Bayard has informed the British ambassador that for reasons already known to the English government, his continuance is no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. It must be hoped that a more precise account of the terms of the communication will take from the brusqueness—we are tempted to say brutality—of the message.

"Apparently it has been thought necessary to assert American dignity by insisting on some open rebuke of Lord Sackville. The inference seems to be that Lord Salisbury saw nothing in his conduct to justify severe disciplinary measures, and consequently American statesmanship felt it necessary to take the punishment into its own hands.

"In any case Lord Salisbury will be well advised if he proceeds with all possible dispatch to acquaint his countrymen with the nature of his communication to Mr. Phelps. The attitude assumed by the president may then be intelligible, though it can hardly be reconciled with a regard to English susceptibilities.

"He may be quite sure, however, that opinion this side the Atlantic will distinguish between what he has done as a candidate and what, had he been free from the despotism of electioneering, he would have thought it his duty to do at such a sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The World's Boston dispatch says the Boston British-Americans consider Lord Sackville's dismissal an unparable outrage. Mr. James Wemyss of the British-American association makes the statement that there are one hundred thousand British American voters in the United States and all will vote against Mr. Cleveland.

They Have Heard the News.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Salisbury has received the despatches from Secretary Bayard notifying him of the action of the United States government in handing Lord Sackville, the British minister at Washington, his passport.

## TO THE KNIGHTS

Communication From General Master Workman Powderly.

CERTAIN POLITICAL DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED.

He Refers to All Circulars, Papers and Documents, Which, Over His Signature, Advises Members of the Order to Vote For Either of the Candidates for President—They Are Forgeries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Sun's Philadelphia special says: This week's issue of the Journal of United Labor, the official organ of the Knights of Labor, will prove a communication to members of the order, signed by General Master Workman Powderly. In it he says:

"Circulars of a political nature, papers published in the interest of parties, documents slandering either one of the candidates for president, and other matter of a political character are being scattered throughout the order. Some of the documents bear the seals of local and district assemblies. All literature of this description should be dumped into the waste basket by the secretary of the assembly who finds it in his box at the postoffice or at his home in the evening.

"No document is legally before an assembly unless it comes with the seal of the state or district assembly to which the local is attached, or from the general secretary, the general treasurer, the general worthy foreman, from the secretary of the general executive board, or the general master workman, and should any of these send a document of a political character not sanctioned by the general assembly in session, it should be cast aside as unworthy of notice.

"I have been informed that on November 5 there is to be a circular issued throughout the United States among members of the Knights of Labor, bearing my signature, and advising members to vote for a certain candidate. Interviews with me are to be published on the eve of election, in which I am made to speak for a certain candidate and party.

"All members of this order will see to it that no deception is practiced on them by such transparent frauds. I have not issued and will not issue such a circular and will not be interviewed on the situation, so do not be deceived.

"Burn all documents which are sent to you by the agents of parties. Political parties have done nothing to build up this order."

Bloomer Fired From the Knights.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—Notice has been received from Secretary Hayes, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, by District Assembly No. 72, that J. M. Bloomer, past master workman of the Ohio state assembly, editor of the Industrial News of this city, has been expelled from the order for violation of obligations unbecoming a knight. Bloomer has tried to break up the district assembly, and his expulsion is exceedingly gratifying to knights in this section.

GREELEY, COLORADO.

The Land on Which it Stands Pre-Empted By a Sporting Man.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—Dave Terrell, a well-known sporting man, filed an application in local land office September 25, 1885, asking permission to make a homestead entry on the land upon which Greeley, a town of about seven thousand five hundred population, now stands. The local land office refused the entry, alleging that the tract asked for belonged to the Greeley Town company. Terrell appealed from the decision of the local land office. At the time he asked to homestead the Greeley tract he also made application for a timber culture claim on land which is situated near Greeley.

Terrell has received word through the land office here that the timber claim had been allowed by the secretary of the interior, and that his homestead claim would also in all probability be granted. The property in question includes that portion of Greeley upon which the most valuable buildings in town are situated. The timber tract is included in that section of land owned by the Union Pacific Railway company. The action of the secretary of the interior has caused the greatest consternation in Denver, as much real estate in Greeley is owned by Denver parties. In the mean time Terrell is celebrating his victory in a manner befitting the occasion.

The Air Brake Failed to Work.

SALINA, Col., Nov. 1.—The air brake of an engine drawing a pile driver on the Villa Grove branch of the Rio Grande railroad, gave out Tuesday when about eighteen miles from this place, just as the descent of the steep grade from Pomona Pass was begun. The engine shot down the mountain at a terrible speed until a sharp curve was reached, when it jumped the track and went tumbling down an embankment twenty-five to thirty feet high.

Freeman Ludlow was instantly killed. Conductor Vinson had his leg torn open and died within a few minutes from the loss of blood. Engineer Whitelock and Brakeman Allen were seriously injured.

Drove Into the River and Drowned.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Nov. 1.—Harry Morgan, colored, working for J. M. Kerr & Company, of this city, for a number of years, drove a valuable horse attached to a buggy into the river Tuesday afternoon, and all were carried away by a swift current and drowned.

Life Sentence for Double Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—Marry Smart was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Melvin Green and Belle Ward, who were found floating in the river with their throats cut four months ago. His sentence was fixed at imprisonment for life.

Justified in Killing Him.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 1.—The grand jury has concluded the investigation of the killing of Arthur Watkins by City Marshal Roseborough, and made report to the court that the homicide was perfectly justifiable.

AN OLD GRUDGE SETTLED.

Two Knightstown, Indiana, Saloonkeepers Settle It With Pistols.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—There has been a deadly feud for several years between John H. McFee and Thomas H. Slavin, originating in Knightstown, this state, over business matters, and the trouble culminated Tuesday night in a shooting affray in which Slavin was shot under the right shoulder and McFee through the bowels and right ear, all three shots taking effect from the rear, showing that both were moving when wounded. Eight shots were fired altogether in the saloon and on the sidewalk, and a number of persons were injured by flying bullets.

McFee was fatally hurt and Slavin dangerously, and both men were transferred to the hospital. Both men came to this county some time ago, engaging in the saloon business, but at different points. Afterward McFee sold out, and he made trips to different points, but whenever he returned and Slavin's name was mentioned, he was quick to express his determination of wiping him out sooner or later. Slavin was also bitter toward McFee, and a bloody encounter has been anticipated by their friends for months.

McFee has quite a history, as he once shot the marshal of Knightstown, and he also killed a negro at Carthage, this state. In the last named case he proved self-defense. After his arrest Tuesday night he remarked: "Slavin has done me up, but if I've finished him it's all right." He has a wife and children at Knightstown.

Slavin is unmarried. Bystanders report that when Slavin began shooting McFee ran into the street; then he turned and chased Slavin back into the saloon, shooting him down as he entered the door.

COOLER WEATHER, But No Frost at Jacksonville—Only One Death Tuesday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 1.—The discharging of a large number of men from the public work necessitated by the demands for immediate retrenchment of expenses of the sanitary association funds has already caused mutterings and grumblings among the colored people. This is a danger that has long been apprehended, and requires to be carefully watched for fear they may rise in riotous action, and cause great loss to property, if not possibly life.

A petition to pay the home physicians for their services to charity patients was not favorably considered by the sanitary association, as the establishment of the bureau of medical aid and the services of the visiting doctors was designed to meet this want, they attending only to the indigent sick, and not interfering in any way with the private practice of the local doctors.

A decided change in the weather took place Monday night, the temperature very perceptibly failing, though it did not bring the much coveted frost. The thermometer fell to 52 degrees. As the shades of night began to fall it commences to grow colder, and we earnestly trust there will be a continuance of the cold weather until the thermometer falls sufficiently low to welcome the advent of Jack Frost, the only champion who we believe can down Yellow Jack.

President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m. Tuesday: New cases 32, death 1; total number of cases to date 4,127; total number of deaths to date 353.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Badeau's suit against the Grants has been dropped.

A runaway killed Mrs. Joseph Caser at Tiffin, O.

There was one death from fever at Jacksonville Tuesday.

John Dolan, well known Democrat of Madison, Ind., fell dead Tuesday.

Near Napoleon, Ind., Joseph Harr fell from his horse and broke his (Joseph's) neck.

It is said that three-fourths of the people of Mead county, Kansas, are in a starving condition.

Non-partisan Ohio Women's Christian Temperance union began its session at Tiffin, O., Tuesday.

"Squale" Davis, of Liberty, Ind., tried to kill himself when he heard that his wife had applied for a divorce.

They say that French, the proprietor of the Merchants' hotel at Toledo, has skipped for parts unknown. Debts.

John Swin, a Findlay, O., miser worth \$150,000, manages to keep his head above water by begging from door to door.

Major Bowman, of Middletown, O., has issued a proclamation forbidding the public indulgence in horns of the tin variety.

Barn burners are creating an unstable feeling among the property owners of Akron, O. Twelve barns have been burned by incendiaries within a few weeks.

Miss Jane Hull, of Owingsville, Ky., died of fever Tuesday, the day set for the wedding, and was buried in her wedding robes, including the engagement ring on her finger, at her own request.

**DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.**

**DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.**  
**ROSSER & McCARTHY.**  
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THURSDAY EVE., NOV. 1, 1888.

**The West-Republican Conspiracy.**  
The scheme to make the English Minister a "Burchard" to the Democratic party is the shallowest trick ever attempted in American politics.

It is now well known that the letter purporting to have been written by one Murchison, a naturalized Englishman, to Lord Sackville, asking his advice as to how he should vote at the Presidential election, was the work of a Republican, who planned the scheme some time ago, and designed to spring it upon the country a day or two before the election, when it would be too late to successfully refute it. But fortunately it was prematurely given to the public and in ample time to expose the villainy fully and completely.

General surprise has been expressed at the readiness of the British Minister to allow himself to be led into the trap set for him, but there is now so much known that he and all the British legislation are hostile to Democratic policy and have been outspoken in their opinion that a reduction of the American tariff and the placing of certain articles of raw material on the free list would seriously injure the commercial interests of England by making this country a competitor for trade in the markets of the world which England now monopolizes.

The sentiment of the English people as gathered from the utterances of the press and her public men is antagonistic to tariff reduction in the United States, because it means diminished British trade and consequently a check to the prosperity of English manufacturers.

There is a grave suspicion that Lord Sackville was a willing party to this Republican scheme to Burchardize the Democratic party, if not in actual preparation at least in sympathy. That fact was so well established that but little surprise is expressed at the President's prompt action in giving Mr. West his walking papers.

The scheme was a desperate and despicable one of the Republicans to save themselves from a complete rout next Tuesday, but it has failed. Instead of serving as a help to them it has acted as a boomerang, and will do them more harm than good.

We venture to say that the Minister who may be selected in the place of Lord Sackville will think twice before he meddles with the politics of the country.

**Daniel Webster on the Tariff**

Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives April 2, 1824, expressed the following opinion:

Sir, that is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor and best sustain the whole population. With me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven with my opinions, that the greatest interests of the country are united and inseparable, that agriculture, commerce and manufacturers will prosper together or languish together, and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others.

The Democrats are advocating this "truest American policy" to-day while the Republicans are endeavoring to enact legislation which, as Mr. Webster says, will be dangerous because it "proposes to benefit" one class of the population "without looking to consequences that may fall on the others."

**How the Tariff Has Hurt the Farmers.**

The following figures show how the farmers of the United States are dropping behind in the struggle for wealth, under a high protective tariff:

1880, total wealth in the United States..... \$10,000,000,000

Farmers owned..... 8,000,000,000

1880, total wealth in the United States..... 45,000,000,000

Farmers owned..... 12,000,000,000

From the possession of one-half of the wealth in 1860, the farmers, in twenty years, have dropped to a little more than one-third.

The high tariff went into effect in 1860, and the above figures show how it has robbed the farmers of the West and South-west for the benefit of the monopolists and manufacturers of the East. That is where the wealth has gone. Under a low tariff statistics show that the wealth of the country was nearly equalized.

Will the farming community vote to continue such a system of high tariff—a system that is robbing them of their wealth for the benefit of such men as Carnegie? If they do not favor such a system, let them vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Paynter on the 6th of November.

**Henry Clay on the Tariff.**

The tariff of 1828, which established an average rate of duty of from 45 to 48 per cent, is thus spoken of by Henry Clay in a letter to Dr. F. S. Bronson, of La Grange, Georgia, September 13th, 1843.

I think there is no danger of a high tariff

being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving of that denunciation. I was not in Congress when it passed and did not vote for it, but with its history and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor will never be again repeated.

This is what the father of the protective system thought of a tariff that laid duties of from 45 to 48 per cent. The present tariff averages 47 per cent, and yet the Republican party is trying to still further increase it.

Mr. Clay continues in this same letter: My opinion that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection, but as they grow old and advance they acquire strength and stability and consequently will require less protection. Even now some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets successful competition with rival manufacturers.

This expression from Mr. Clay in 1843 shows very clearly the exact grounds upon which he sustained the protective system. The views of the Republicans to-day are very different from those of the man whom they acknowledge to be the founder of their system.

ASTHE Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The thing now to do is to get the whole vote out."

You don't want to miss the fun at the court house Saturday afternoon. Judge Sam Savage and Mr. Thomas A. Davis will speak.

EVERY Democrat who is true to his party's welfare will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Paynter.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has given the British lion's tail another twist, and the American eagle is screaming with delight. Hurrah for Cleveland.

HON. H. H. GAMBLE, of Boyd County, Chairman of the Republican District Committee, was in Carlisle last week. His action indicated that he was distributing the "sinful" Mercury.

He was here also, and as the "stuff" counts in this county we suppose lots of it was left here.

HUGH CAVANAUGH former Master Workman of District Association No. 45, K. L. says: "I believe in low taxes. As far as my trade is concerned, I believe we can make shoes in United States CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE UNDER THE SUN." \* \* \* All this tariff question I consider a bungaboo to distract the attention of workingmen from other things."

Mr. Kavanaugh knows, as all sensible men know, that the Republicans have persistently tried to deceive the voters of this country with the free trade claptrap. But the scheme won't work. The voters are too intelligent to be caught by any such cry. "Tariff reform is not free trade."

The sudden diversion of the Republican leaders to side issues and extraneous matter like the British Minister's letter, the number of Mr. Blaine's trunks, the Harrison dollar-a-day story, &c., is not surprising. Their position on the tariff question was not strong enough to hold out to the end of the campaign. The Senate tried to keep up the Republican tilt, but only made matters worse. The Republicans of that body presented the only formulation of a tariff policy the party has offered this year, and they were afraid to pass it. So they are simply "pawing the air" as to the main question, and they are resorting to the tricks and traffic of politicks to hide their discomfiture.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**The Jackson Club.**  
The Democrats of Sardinia have organized the "Jackson Club" with Chas. Bland President and P. W. Smit Secretary. The membership is over one hundred and is still increasing. The next meeting of the club will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when speakers from this city will be on hand and deliver addresses.

**The Democracy of Bracken.**  
The Democratic meeting at Brooksville yesterday wound up with a monster torch-light procession last night, participated in by a crowd of fully one thousand of the "untutored."

Speeches were made by Messrs. C. L. Sallee, L. W. Galbraith and Thomas M. Wood, of this city, last night.

The meeting at Germantown to-night is expected to attract equally as large a crowd.

**Keep Your Eye on Iowa.**  
KEOKUK, Iowa, October 27, 1888.

**Editor Bulletin:** I have just read in your valuable paper an article headed "Keep Your Eye on Iowa." If we had one-half the work done in Iowa for Cleveland that is being done in Indiana it would surely go Democratic. We are striving to elect our Congressman in the First district and we expect to succeed, "Keep Your Eye on Iowa," one year longer and you will see a Democratic Governor. We are having the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings I have ever witnessed. "Keep Your Eye on Iowa." JOHN T. PERKINS.

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Handy No. 2,

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**M. B. McKRELL'S,**  
ONE DOOR BELOW POSTOFFICE.

Brown Cotton, 5, 7, 7½ and 8½c. per yard; Bleach Cotton, 5, 7, 7½, 8½ and 10c. per yard; Canton Flannel, 5, 7, 7½, 8½ and 10c. per yard; Grey Twill Flannel, 10, 15 and 20c.; All Wool Red Twilled Flannel, 25, 30 and 35c.; All Wool Plain Red Flannel, 15, 20, 25 and 30; Apron Ginghams, 5, 7½ and 8½c.; Plaid Cotton, 5, 7½ and 8½c.; Bed Tick, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c.; Jeans, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35c.; Red Table Damask, 25, 30, 35 and 40c.; Dress Goods, 5, 10, 12½, 14, 17½ and 25c.; All Wool Henrietta Cloths, 40, 50, 65, 75, 85 and \$1.

I have an elegant line of Trimmings and Buttons to match the above line of Dress Goods. Remember our immense line of Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, Laundry and Unlaundried Shirts, Blankets, Skirts, Jerseys, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars and Cuff, Ruching, Lace Ties, Silk Ties and Jewelry. I have just received the most complete line of CLOAKS ever in my house, embracing all the new novelties in Wool and Plush Cloaks and Wraps. Do not forget my CARPET department; I am offering great bargains.

**TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.**

We will say that in our DRESS GOODS department can be found the handsomest novelties the market affords. We have always made this a specialty in our business, and have taken great pride in maintaining the high reputation which it bears among the people in this vicinity. That we lead in this particular is an acknowledged fact among all the ladies who have had the good fortune of looking through our beautiful display this season, and the familiar expression, "Isn't it just too sweet?" is often heard as they look with admiration on our grand assortment of these goods. Anyone wishing a new dress should, in justice to themselves, look through this department, as they will, without doubt, see something worthy of their attention. In our CLOAK ROOM will be found a line of Wraps that would be a credit to an Eastern city, and ladies wishing garments of this kind should not miss seeing them. Our Flannels, Jeans, Blankets, Hosiery and Underwear are well worth coming to see, as we have some decided bargains in these goods. We handle none but the best goods, and our prices are guaranteed the lowest.

**D. HUNT & SON,**

SECOND ST., MAYSVILLE.

**HEADQUARTERS**

FOR COOKING AND HEATING

**STOVES**

IS AT

**ALLEN, THOMAS & CO.'S,**

Wholesale and Retail dealers, Maysville, Ky. They have the largest and most complete assortment ever offered to this trade. Look through their stock before buying. Mantels, Grates, Firebacks, Coal Vases and Hods, and all kinds of Tinware. Importers of

Fine China, Glass and Queensware;

Wooden and Willowware. Their stock is too varied to enumerate. Call and look through No. 12 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

COAL!

WM. WORMALD has just received a supply of Connellsburg HARD COKE, both Crusted and Uncrusted, suitable for furnaces and base-burner stoves. Try it; you will find it cheaper than Anthracite and superior

## DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
ROSSE & McCARTHY,  
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVE., NOV. 1, 1888.

INDICATIONS—"Fair, warmer."

NEW molasses and buckwheat—Calhoun's.

THOMAS RUARK, of Vanceburg, has been pensioned.

FOR ladies' fine shoes, call at Kewin's, Aberdeen, O. o26d6t

JOHN DULEY, agent, insures tobacco in old reliable companies. dtf

WHAT about the railroad strike in Indiana? Ask Mr. Thomas A. Davis.

DON'T forget that Hon. W. J. Hendrick will speak at the court house Saturday night.

CONDUCTORS and brakemen on the K. C. come out in new military uniform shortly.

BARGAINS in clocks, hanging lamps, silver knives and forks and spoons, at the Gem China Store. dtf

The track-layers on the new road reached Dayton yesterday. About three miles yet to Licking river.

THERE are now eleven Democratic clubs in Mason, and the county is better organized than ever before.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BALDWIN went to Covington yesterday to attend the funeral of his niece, Bessie Ranson.

COLONEL JOHN W. WATSON and Messrs. S. B. Wadsworth and George W. Childs were at Portsmouth Tuesday on business.

A CORRECTION of the plat of Barbour, Rogers, Wall and Smoot's addition to Chester has been lodged for record in the County Clerk's office.

WALKER REED, colored, of Washington, was fined \$25 and costs each in nine cases in the Circuit Court yesterday for violations of the liquor laws.

L. L. ABBOTT will give a magic lantern entertainment and lecture at K. of L. Hall this evening. Subject: "The Drunkard's Career and Reform."

COUNTY ATTORNEY NEWELL and Mr. C. B. Boyntz spoke at Maysville last night, and Messrs. Thomas R. Phister and John L. Chamberlain at Fern Leaf.

ELDER DUNCAN, of Millersburg, has been engaged in a protracted meeting at Letton's school house, Bourbon County, that had resulted in fourteen additions at last accounts.

SPECIAL attention is called to the beautiful line of goods which Hopper & Murphy, the jewelers, are now showing. Call and see their new goods. No trouble to show them. dtf

THE Democratic clubs of the surrounding country should see how many men on horseback they can send in next Monday evening to take part in the big rally and parade.

A. A. NORTH has conveyed to Jacob Amer about twenty-one acres of land near Minerva for \$3,000. He has also sold to Peter Ferrant about fifty acres of land in same neighborhood for \$4,199.15.

Just received at the California Fruit Store, a large lot of fine Concord Grapes, which I will sell at a very low price; also the largest assortment of Empson's and other fine candies in Maysville. Call and see. A. BONA.

The free Tontine return premium policy with return of all premiums with face of policy if death occurs within the Tontine period originated with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. There is no restriction after one year as to travel or occupation. Incontestable after two years, for any cause. Non-forfeiting after three annual payments. For further particulars call on Jos. F. Broderick, agent Equitable Life, N. Y. ff

### Personal.

Miss Fannie Davis is visiting at Columbus, O.

Miss Minnie Bierley is visiting Miss Manda Weisman, of Cincinnati.

Miss Manda Weisman, of Cincinnati, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. C. W. Bierley.

Mrs. Jane Dunn, of Defiance, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warbinton, at the residence of E. Martin, of Limestone street.

Miss Sue Worthington, of Fern Leaf, returned Tuesday from Carlisle accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Green R. Kelkar.

Its Delicacy of Flavor  
and the efficacy of its action have rendered fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, immensely popular. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system, and dispels headaches, colds and fevers. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

## WORK AND WAGES.

Look at the Starvation Rates Paid the Employees of the Maysville Cotton Mills.

Interesting Facts and Figures Which All Should Examine Before Voting.

Republicans have been bending their every energy in an effort to convince the laborers of this country that their wages depend upon the success of the Republican party.

They have been persistent and shameless in their false cry of free trade, and have sought every means, in season and out, to make the laborers believe that a high tariff insures high wages. They have harped upon this question continually. Every little backwoods politician and stump-speaker has taken up the cry and echoed it.

Now honestly and candidly, down in their soul they know that this cry of free trade is false. They know that wages depend upon the supply and demand, and not upon the tariff. They compare the wages in this country with the wages in England, but they studiously avoid any mention of the wages paid in France, Germany, Austria and Mexico.

Says the New York Times on this subject: "If high tariff makes high wages in this country it ought to do the same in other countries. Mexico has a higher tariff than this country has. Therefore, according to our thimble-rig logicians, wages should be higher in Mexico than here. But the fact is that wages are not half as high in Mexico as here. Germany has a tariff for protection and England has not. Therefore, according to these logicians, wages should be higher in Germany than in England. But what is the fact? Let us learn from a high-tariff authority. The commissioner of labor statistics for the State of Maine, which is the State of Blaine, is a zealous defender of the 47-per-cent. war tariff. In his last report this official gives the following tabulated statement of wages in certain trades in England and Germany:

	ENGLAND.	GERMANY.
Bricklayers.....	\$7.50	\$1.21
Masons.....	7.48	4.07
Plasterers.....	7.80	4.43
Carpenters.....	7.65	4.11
Blacksmiths.....	7.37	4.00
Cabinet-makers.....	7.68	4.25
Cigar makers.....	6.07	3.68
Coopers.....	7.50	3.97
Labourers.....	7.70	3.11
Saddles and harness-makers.....	6.61	3.96
Tinsmiths.....	6.56	3.5

According to the theory that high tariff makes high wages workmen should get a good deal more in Germany than in England. But according to this table they get almost exactly 77 per cent. more in England than in Germany.

But let us bring the question nearer home. There is a cotton mill here in Maysville. Its product is protected by a tariff of from 35 to 40 per cent. We are not positive as to the exact rate. Now look at the pitiful wages paid in this mill.

Here is a list of the rates paid:

Lappers.....	\$ 5.00
Packers, men.....	4.50
Pack, rd. women.....	3.00
Spinners, four-side.....	3.00
Spinners, three-side.....	2.60
Spoolers.....	2.00
Twisters.....	2.00
Drawers-in.....	3.00
Carders.....	6.00
Card-grinders.....	8.10
Helpers.....	3.00
Bobbin-carriers.....	1.15
Can-tenders.....	1.15
Engineer.....	2.00
Hubbers.....	2.60
Speeders.....	2.60
Hankers.....	2.25

The list is not complete. The highest figures furnished us are given in each of the classes named. Another point to be remembered is that the hands are required to work from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., being allowed half an hour for dinner, making eleven hours and a half they work every day. We are further informed that some hands get only 65 cents and 75 cents a week.

Now for a comparison: From the first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, we find that cotton mill hands in England work but ten hours a day. At two of the England mills mentioned in the report—selected at random—the weekly wages are as follows:

Lappers.....	\$ 5.78
Pack, rd. men.....	4.18
Spinners.....	8.82
Bobbin-carriers.....	6.12
Drawers-in.....	4.88
Carders.....	5.16
Helpers.....	3.00
Can-tenders.....	1.15
Engineer.....	10.80
Hubbers.....	4.32
Speeders, women.....	4.32

The comparison is as complete as possible with the information at hand. It will be seen that the cotton mill hands of low tariff England—"free trade England" as the Republicans persist in saying—get as good, if not better, wages than the cotton mill hands right here in Maysville get. Our sole object in publishing the above is to show that a high tariff does not guarantee high wages. We think the above is conclusive on this point. These figures were published

last August with a notice to Hon. Robert A. Cochran, one of the principal owners of the mill, that if the published table of wages paid his hands was not correct, we would be glad to hear from him. We have never heard a word yet from him on the subject. But we have heard from some one else. A gentleman of this city, a Republican, and an officer of the Harrison and Morton Club, has informed us that our table of wages paid the hands of the Maysville Cotton Mills was EXACTLY TOO HIGH. This gentleman was formerly a prominent Knight of Labor, and assured us that he knew what he was talking about.

It is a fact that there is more destitution and suffering among our cotton mill hands than among any other class of our citizens.

They labor from daylight till dark—eleven and a half hours a day—and are barely able to keep body and soul together.

The miserable wages they receive are barely sufficient to sustain life, and all this in a "protected" industry.

There is one family employed in this mill consisting of a man, his wife and three children. We are informed the total wages of these five people amount to only about \$10 a week and \$2 of this is retained by the owners of the mill as rent for the little house in which the family live. This is only one case.

Most of these children never see inside of a school room. They are worked from daylight till dark in this mill, and allowed to grow up in ignorance. And all this in a highly "protected" industry.

Hugh Cavanaugh, of Cincinnati, formerly Master Workman of District Association No. 45, Knights of Labor, recently said:

"I was in January's cotton factory in Maysville, Ky., and found GROWN MEN WORKING FOR \$4.80 A WEEK—TWELVE HOURS A DAY. I asked a young fellow to sign his name and he said: 'Excuse me, I can't write.' I asked him other questions and he replied: 'I was born here. I am now 22 years old and I've worked in the factory since I was seven.' He was making \$4.80 ONLY, A WEEK, was married and his wife was working in the factory. OF THE TWO HUNDRED HANDS IN THE FACTORY NOT FIVE OUTSIDE OF THE FOREMAN WERE MAKING \$1.25 A DAY.

Study well these figures and then vote the Democratic ticket next Tuesday.

## LAST GRAND RALLY.

Democrats to Close the Campaign With a Monster Mass Meeting Monday Next.

Hon. Charles J. Bronston, One of Kentucky's Most Brilliant Orators, the Speaker of the Occasion.

The Democrats of Mason will close the campaign with a monster mass meeting next Monday night at the court house.

Commencing Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock the band will begin to play. Come all ye Democrats of Maysville and surrounding country and join the procession. Afterwards there will be speaking at the court house.

Hon. Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington, and Hon. J. D. Kehoe will positively be on hand and give the masses a square Democratic talk. Other speakers have been invited and will be present. Mr. Bronston is one of Kentucky's most brilliant and eloquent orators, and is one of the most powerful debaters in the State.

Let the county be represented by a thousand patriotic yeoman on horseback.

Let the "unterrified" and jubilant Democracy of Mason turn out and make the meeting the banner demonstration of the campaign.

Come one, come all, and march to the music of Haucke's great band and tariff reform.

All Democratic clubs of Mason County and the John P. Leedom Club, of Aberdeen, are cordially invited to take part.

Arrangements were closed Tuesday for a joint discussion at the court house, this city, next Saturday afternoon.

The speaking will commence promptly at 1:30 p. m.

Judge Sam Savage, of Ashland, will champion the Democratic cause, while Mr. Thomas A. Davis, of this city, will hold up the Republican end of the line.

Everybody, Republicans and Democrats, are invited to hear this discussion. A special invitation is extended to the people of Aberdeen and vicinity to come over.

### Republican Boodle.

It is confidently asserted that the Republicans have received \$10,000 from the National Republican Committee, and that this sum has been supplemented by \$10,000 raised here in this district. They know their only hope of electing Burchett is by the unscrupulous use of "boodle," but "boodle" won't save them this time.

## THE LAUGH ON DAVIS.

Major Burchett Addresses a Small Crowd, and is Followed by Mr. Wolverton.

Major Burchett, Republican nominee for Congress, spoke at the Harrison and Morton club rooms last night. He had not been expected but the drum corps gathered together a crowd of about one hundred people.

As an orator Mr. Burchett is not a success. He spoke about five minutes—not to exceed ten minutes at the most—and told the crowd how he would vote, if elected. It is but little trouble to summarize his position:

He would vote for the Blair bill.

He would vote to pension every soldier who wore the blue.

He would favor public improvements. (Here he threw out a little taffy about that old "chestnut"—a public building for Maysville.)

He would vote to protect home industries. (Democrats believe in fostering and encouraging the home industries of this country by giving them their raw material free.)

The Blair bill is a "cheesnut" and will hardly ever be heard of again in the halls of Congress, and Mr. Burchett's declaration of pensioning every soldier who wore the blue will not do him any good.

When he finished, Mr. T. A. Davis said there was a workman present who knew all about the railroad strikes in Indiana in 1877, and would give his fellow workmen of Maysville the facts about the troubles. The workman was introduced as Mr. Wolverton. He talked for nearly an hour and never once alluded to railroads or the strike. The crowd waited patiently to hear all about the strike, but not a single word was said on the subject. The joke leaked out and Democrats and Republicans are guyed over the matter.

## ROYAL



## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness, more economical than medicated kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two four-room houses on West Second street. Apply to G. HEISER. 1-31

FOR RENT—The store room and house known as the "Candy Kitchen," East Second street, opposite Dodson's wholesale grocery. Possession given November 1st

# PARLIAMENT.

The Schemes of the Conservatives Become Apparent

AS THE TIME FOR THE REASSEMBLING APPROACHES.

England and Scotland to Receive Their Attention While Ireland Takes a Back Seat—The Tories Fear Their Time Has Come—Nationalists Confident—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—As the time for the reassembling of parliament approaches it becomes more and more apparent that the Conservatives are resolved to keep Irish matters out of the bounds of discussion as much as possible during the session, and devote themselves to such legislation for England and Scotland as will tend to strengthen the party.

The loss of several seats within the last year has frightened some of the more timid of the Tories into the belief that the handwriting is upon the wall, and even the stoutest hearted ones see the necessity for prompt and vigorous measures to prolong the party's official life.

As means of convincing the people that the Conservative party by its action in Ireland had averted disaster to the country in the shape of wholesale murder, arson, etc., the Parnell commission was thought to be a godsend, but the rulings of that body on the admission of a certain line of testimony and the growing weakness of the Times against the Parnellites have destroyed their reliance upon that method of making party capital and set the government's adherents to casting about in new fields.

On the other hand, the Nationalists appear to gain confidence daily and make no concealment of their determination to force an Irish measure of some kind upon the issue in order to precipitate debate. It is claimed by many of the leaders, and no doubt believed by all, that every Irish speech in Parliament is worth two on the stump, and for this reason debate is what is most wished for.

The Liberals appear to be perfectly willing to acquiesce in the Nationalist program, but stand ready to point out to their more impetuous colleagues the danger of obstructive tactics at this time. If the government brings in English remedial legislation, the measure or measures ought, they believe, to receive the support of the Irish party as a means of spiking the enemy's guns.

#### Elections in Prussia.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The elections in Prussia for Wahlraummen were held Tuesday and were exceedingly quiet everywhere. Only 15 to 30 per cent. of the electors voted. The Social Democrats completely abstained from voting. The Friesenring party again secured nine districts in Berlin with considerably increased majorities. The returns so far indicate little change in the composition of the house.

#### William Arrives at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The emperor has left Friederichshafen for Berlin. He walked to the depot, escorting Princess Bismarck. He took cordial farewell of the party at the station and was given an ovation. He arrived at Potsdam Tuesday evening.

#### Publishing House Fired.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The publishing house of Vizetelly & Company, of this city, has been fined £100 pounds for publishing the works of Zola.

#### Foreign Notes.

The fund for the defence of Parnell now aggregates \$64,000.

John Redmond, member for Wexford, was released from Tullamore jail Tuesday.

The plenipotentiaries of all the powers have signed the Suez canal convention.

The French government has ordered the seizure of all caravans of Boulangier, the Count of Paris and Victor Napoleon.

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck drove for three hours Tuesday in the Sachsenwald. The emperor dined at the Bismarck palace.

It is reported that the czar's train met with an accident Monday, which resulted in the killing of twenty-one persons. The minister of war and the commander of the body guard were injured.

The Dublin Express demands an outline of the government's proposed course regarding the land purchase scheme. Numerous innumerable estates, it claims, are wastefully managed, which the court officials might have placed under peasant proprietors to advantage.

#### Shot by His Wife.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—A private dispatch to the Times says: Andrew Fulton, ex-mayor of Pittsburg, was shot and seriously wounded in the right shoulder by his wife at his ranch some fifteen miles from this city Tuesday morning. It appears that Fulton has been intimate with a woman, Emma Johnson. The intimacy began in Pittsburg when Fulton was mayor. She has had two children by him, the youngest being three years old. About two weeks ago she sent for Fulton to be present at the christening of the child. Fulton arrived here and was met at the depot by Miss Johnson and her sister and started for the ranch. Mrs. Fulton arrived an hour later, followed him to the country and shot him.

#### Mr. Fulton Denies It.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—A private dispatch has been received from ex-Mayor Fulton. Fulton denies that he was shot or otherwise injured at his ranch near Denver, Col., Tuesday, as has been reported.

#### Slain By Soulless Hunters.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., Nov. 1.—The fifth mysterious murder in as many months is reported from Carbon county. The body of John Grosbart, a well known ranchman, has been found in an isolated spot, with a bullet hole in the brain. During the summer he had trouble with mercenary hunters, who slaughtered game for the hides and horns, and it is supposed that they waylaid and shot him. The remains were found Sunday. Grosbart had been dead probably a week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Among the numerous arrests yesterday for false registration was that of Richard W. Dyer, who has served four terms in Sing Sing, and had been out of that prison only thirty-three days when he registered.

#### SPORTING.

Duffy and McMillan Fight—The Former Wins on a Foul.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The much-talked-of prize fight between Patrick Duffy, of Boston, and William McMillan, of this city, took place at 1 o'clock Tuesday night, and was won by Duffy in the seventeenth round.

The fight was attended by about a hundred or more sporting men who left Tuesday night to be present. The scene of the fight was on the Virginia shore about fifteen miles below the city. The purse which was to have been \$500 was about \$150 short, but Jack Kirwin for Duffy agreed to fight for the money in hand. Mr. Colahan of Baltimore, was selected as referee.

The first round opened with clever sparring on both sides, until Duffy landed a good blow on McMillan's cheek. McMillan received it solidly, and countered with his right. Both then exchanged rapid, though ineffectual blows, and the round terminated without either gaining advantage.

In the second round Duffy drew first blood but McMillan made so fierce an onslaught on him that he drove him to the ropes. The betting, which started 25 to 15 on Duffy, went up to even money on McMillan.

In the third round McMillan twice clinched with Duffy and threw him down, but claims of foul were not allowed.

In the fourth and fifth rounds McMillan tried to renew the rushing, but was met with several heavy face blows that staggered him and dazed him. From that time it was merely a question of McMillan's endurance. He was game, though, and stood some heavy slugging in a manner that excited the admiration of the audience.

In the thirteenth round a heavy blow on the neck sent McMillan staggering to the side of the ring, where he fell like a log. He rose and fought on for four rounds more, but his fighting consisted merely in clinching with Duffy and butting him with his head. In the seventeenth round the fight was given on a foul of this kind.

The party returned to the city at 4 o'clock. McMillan was said to be in a serious condition and was brought to the city. Duffy was not much the worse for the battle except about his hands, which he had hurt in hitting McMillan. Duffy's friends claimed that some water given him to drink had been poisoned.

#### Another Foul.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Nov. 1.—E. R. Mohler and Bob Pratt fought with two ounce gloves, London ring rules, Tuesday night. Mohler knocked Bob down repeatedly and lost on a foul in the ninth round, hitting Pratt in the neck when on his knees. They fight to a finish in about two weeks for \$250 a side.

#### A Terrible Crime.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Murder was enacted here Tuesday night in the midst of the big Republican parade. Polly Phillips, aged twenty, was the victim of an assassin's bullet. She was standing on a corner watching the parade when a man approached, pointed a revolver at her, and pulling the trigger said: "There, take that!" She fell to the sidewalk with a bullet through her head, and died a few minutes later. The murderer escaped in spite of the fact that the street was thronged with people, but was identified as a man named Galloway by several people who saw the shooting. Both parties live here, but the cause of the shooting is unknown.

#### Beecher's Statue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—J. Q. A. Ward, the noted sculptor of this city, is working hard on the clay model of the great statue of Henry Ward Beecher, which the citizens of Brooklyn will place in Prospect park. The statue will be of bronze, eight feet six inches high, bareheaded, with the preacher's familiar soft hat in hand, and wearing his cape overcoat unbuttoned. Mr. Ward's idea is to show the great divine as a publicist and citizen.

#### Grand Army Sensation.

NEWTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—Great excitement prevailed in this place Tuesday night over the contemplated arrest of several prominent Republican leaders and head officers of Reed Post G. A. R., for seditious statement sent out in a circular purporting to be an appeal to other posts throughout the state soliciting aid in securing a pardon for Silas Malcolm, sent up from here for murder two years ago. The circular it is said reflects severely on a number of prominent citizens.

#### The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Indications—Local ruins; warmer; southerly winds, brisk to high on the lakes.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for October 31.

NEW YORK.—Money 10@ per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 12½¢ bid; four coupons, 12½¢ bid; fours-and-a-half, 10½¢ bid.

The stock market opened active and strong, and advanced ½ to 1 per cent. on buying for London account and covering by the shorts, but after the first hour the market lapsed into a dormant state and has so continued up to the present writing.

Bur. & Quincy....110 Michigan Cent....88½ Central Pacific....35½ Missouri Pacific....7½ C. C. & I....60½ N. Y. Central....10½ Del. & Hudson....10½ Northwestern....11½ Del. & W. 138½ Ohio & Mass....29½ Illinois Central....118 Pacific Mail....35½ Lake Shore....10½ St. Paul....60½ Louisville & Nash 50½ Western Union....84½ Cincinnati.

CORN—New, 34½¢; old, 40¢@ 7½.

WOOL—Unwashed: fine merino, 17@ 18¢; one-fourth blood combing, 22@ 23¢; medium delaine and combing, 20@ 21¢; braid, 12@ 13¢; medium combing, 20@ 21¢; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 26@ 28¢; medium clothing, 26@ 27¢; denim, 26@ 27¢.

HAY, No. 1, Timothy, \$15 50; No. 2 \$10 00; prairie, \$10 50@ 11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, \$10 25@ 27 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$1 50@ 15 00; fair, \$2 50@ 25 00; common, \$1 60@ 25 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@ 25 00; yearlings and calves, \$2 00@ 25 00.

HOGS—Saled to butchers, \$1 40@ 50; fair to good packing, \$1 40@ 50; fair to good light, \$1 25@ 40; common, \$1 50@ 50.

SHEEP—Common to fair, \$2 00@ 20; good to choice, \$3 25@ 40.

LAMBS—\$3 10@ 20.

#### Pittsburgh.

CATTLE—Prime, 5 30@ 55 00; shippers, \$1 55 00 to good, \$1 10@ 25; common, \$2 00@ 25 00; mixed, \$2 00@ 25 00.

YOUNGSTERS, \$5 50@ 55 00; common to fair 5 30@ 55 00; grassers and stubblers, \$3 00@ 25 00 plus, \$1 50@ 25 00.

SHEEP—Prime, \$4 00@ 25 00; fair to good, \$3 25@ 27 00; common, \$1 00@ 25 00.

LAMBS—\$3 50@ 60.

#### Chicago.

CATTLE—Prime, \$1 50@ 55 00; shippers, \$1 55 00 to good, \$1 10@ 25; common, \$2 00@ 25 00.

MIXED, \$2 00@ 25 00.

YOUNGSTERS, \$5 50@ 55 00; common to fair 5 30@ 55 00.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS, \$2 00@ 25 00.

YEARLINGS AND CALVES, \$2 00@ 25 00.

SHEEP—Common to choice, \$2 25@ 35 00.

LAMBS—\$3 50@ 60.

#### Wheyland.

WHEYLAND, Murdered and Robbed.

#### UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!



#### LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place semi-annually (June and December), and its single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supersede the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and its person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the name, with the signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*Geo. Beauregard  
J. T. Early*

#### Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. H. WALMSLEY, Pres. La. Nat'l Bk.  
P. LANAU, President State Nat'l Bk.  
A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. National Bk.  
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Nat'l Bank.

#### Grand MONTHLY Drawing,

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesdays, November 13, 1888.

#### CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 tickets at 25¢ each; halves, \$10; quarters, \$5; Tenth, \$2; Twentieths, \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.....\$300,000

1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.....50,000

1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is.....25,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are.....20,000

5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are.....25,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are.....25,000

100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....50,000

200 PRIZES OF 300 are.....60,000

500 PRIZES OF 200 are.....100,000

999 Prizes of \$0 are.....99,900

999 Prizes of 100 are.....99,900

3,184 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

Note.—Tickets drawing capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

For Club rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be insured by enclosing an envelope bearing your full address, Post Office, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by air mail (at our expense) addressed to:

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,  
Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.  
Address Registered Letters to:  
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.

#### Remember